Animal Arena. N MUSEE—World in Wax. IMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Rollicking KNICKERBOCKER-8:15 Sergaant Brue. LYCRUM-8:15 Mrs. Leffingwell's Boota.

LYCEUM-8:10-Mrs. Leftingwell 2 Boots.
LYRIC-8:15-Fantains.
MAJISON EQUARE-8:15-The Woman in the Case.
MAJISON EQUARE-8:15-The Woman in the Case.
MANHATTAN BEACH-3-8:80-Vandeville Carnivals8:18-Pain's Port Arthur-Grand Fireworks.
NEW-TORK-8-Little Johnny Jones.
NEW-TORK-8-Little Johnny Jones.
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Business Notices.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper the aftertise more largely and more frequently in that paper. This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large and steady growth in advertising space.

> In the seven months ending July 31, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed

591.478 Lines of Advertising more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly 1,872 Columns

(316 lines to a column.) Send your advertising

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Circulation Books Open

New York Daily Cribme

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Russian official view of the negotiations, according to a dispatch from the capital, remains unchanged; it is said that Em-peror Nicholas will transmit his final instructions to M. Witte to-night or Tuesday morning.

The Cabinet met at Tokio, and Premier
Katsura had long conferences with Sir Claude
M. MacDonald, the British Minister, and other M. MacDonald, the British Minister, and other officials; the Foreign Office adheres to secrecy; popular oxinion inclines to belief in the continuance of the war. —— Lord Curzon of Kedleston resigned as Viceroy of India, owing to differences arising from the new scheme of army administration; the Earl of Minto has been appointed his successor. —— German Views of the Russian assembly show great divergence; the Socialist papers call the manifesto an imperial toke. festo an imperial joke.

DOMESTIC.-The President was pleased with DOMESTIC.—The Freshert was pleased with the results of his conference with Baron Rosen and the peace outlook is regarded at Oyster Bay as hopeful; in Portsmouth, among the Rus-sian delegation, pessimism prevails, according to unofficial information received by them from St. Petersburg, the Council of State has de-cided that no further concessions shall be made cided that no further concessions shall be made to Japanese demands; the Japanese preserve their air of cheerful belief in peace resulting from the conference. — A dispatch from Cleveland said that Walter F. Minor, the telegrapher on duty at Mentor when the Twentleth Century Limited was wrecked, would probably be arrested. — There were forty-five new cases and four deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans. — Cardinal Gibbons, at Baltimore, issued a statement declaring that the decision in sued a statement declaring that the decision in the Rospigliosi case was based on unimpeach-able records, and that the case would not be re-opened. —— Over five hundred persons attendopened. Over five hundred persons attend-ing the laying of a cornerstone of a Pittsburg synagogue were thrown fifteen feet into a cel-

Synagogue were thrown fifteen feet into a cellar by the collapse of a platform.

CITY—Two Chinamen were probably fatally wounded in a tong fight at No. 18 Fell-st.

Two policemen were shot and one was killed by a negro in Haverstraw; the murderer escaped, but a companion who was caught was lodged in New-City jall after a large crowd threatened to lynch him.

The steamer Sagami, from the Far East, reported that three Chinese firemen, believing the vessel unlucky, had jumped overboard.

It was reported here that Venezuela was buying arms and ammunition in preparation for war.

A patrolman was badly beaten by ruffians in Newtown.

Pushcart pediers, irritated over business, threaten a genpediers, irritated over business, threaten a gen-eral strike against everybody in general.

Meetings of the city and county Republican committees will be held this week.

The committees will be held took week. The police of Williamsburg arrested an Italian ac-cused of having written blackmalling letters.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

CANAL AND CONSTITUTION.

Mr. John I. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, who is well known as a persistent opponent of the projected canal enlargement, has issued an address on the subject which should by no means be dis missed as a wall over a lost cause. It presents to the people of this state facts and arguments which, however much they may believe in canal improvement, they should for their own protection consider. Mr. Platt believes the new law unconstitutional, and, if he is right, certainly everybody, both the advocates and the opponents of canals, wants to know it before the state issues a lot of invalid bonds. The Attorney General, while properly maintaining the validity of the act, has admitted that there is an open question which ought to be submitted to the courts, and there should be enough interest in that question on the part of citizens to furnish the means necessary to make a test case, which no doubt at an early stage of the work under the law the Attorney General would be glad to facilitate, though it is not for him or other state officials to wait for such an action before proceeding to execute the will of the leg-

islature and the people. Mr. Platt maintains that the enlargement means an entire abandonment of three-fourths of the Erle and Oswego canals, in violation of the constitution. He admits the propriety of straightening kinks and abandoning canal lands when the change does not involve depriving communities of canal privileges which are guar anteed to them, as he holds, by the fundamental law; but he thinks there is a limit to such departures from the old route which is not observed by the bare preservation of a waterway from Lake Erie to the Hudson. He says:

The result of these changes is very significant, Except Tonawanda, Lockport, Albion and the section in the vicinity of the Medina stone quar-ries, there is scarcely a single town or city of any importance through which the new canal will pass in such a way as to accommodate its business, and there is not in Rochester, in Newark, in Syracuse, in Rome, in Utica, in Schenec-tady or in any of the towns on the Mohawk River, except a part of Little Falls, a single fac-

Mr. Platt grants that, if the original purpose of the canal was merely to serve Buffalo and make a route for Western products from the Great Lakes, the new canal meets the constitutional requirement; but he holds that if it was also meant to serve the people of this state in bringing to them raw materials, or shipping their own products, or accommodating their local traffic, then it is a violation of the old guarantee. In 1904, Mr. Platt asserts, 70 per cent of the Erie Canal traffic was local, and the tonnage to and from Rochester, Syracuse and Utica, which the new canal leaves at one side, was greater than that to and from Buffalo and Tonawanda. Thus, he says, the enlargement "repels that valuable and vitally important local "traffic twice as great in volume and ten times "greater in value than that which comes from "the West by lake, leaving it to the railways in

'undisputed monopoly in handling it." How much these cities on the line of the canal would prize its retention we do not know. If they felt that the abandonment would be a sesuccessful pressure against the change of route. Perhaps some of them think the removal of the ditch cutting their main streets would be an improvement, and perhaps others think they can be well served by the maintenance of parts of the old canal as cut-offs. No doubt, however, the Buffalo attitude is not one of regard for local canal interests. That is shown by the opposition to the forty-foot lock which the State within the limit of the appropriation. This would open the door by way of Oswego to the lake boats which may hereafter come from Lake Huron to Lake (Latario through the Georgian Canal, while topographical conditions at Lockport probably limit the locks there to the twenty-eight feet at first planned. Thus larger boats could go by Oswego than by Buffalo, and, even if this difficulty were overcome, lake boats might get by Buffalo without paying elevator charges. It is clear that the Buffalo canal advocates form their plans not to secure the cheapest water transportation in general, but the cheapest water transportation that will have to pay tribute to Buffalo, and object to a canal which means through traffic by that port, as the people of Erie half a century ago objected to unification of the railroad gauges which made transshipments there of freight unnecessary. If they get into a dispute over the lock question with other friends of the canal, Mr. Platt may find unexpected assistance in testing the validity of the improvement act.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACEMAKING.

President Roosevelt has set up a third milestone on the road to peace between Russia and Japan. The first was his invitation to the two powers to come together in direct negotiations, an invitation given so masterfully as almost to savor of command, yet so tactfully as to assure unhesitating acceptance. The second was his actual and physical bringing together of the two commissions, in circumstances the most auspicious and with words of supreme felicity. The third was on Saturday last, when, at what was probably the psychological moment, he invited the Russian Ambassador to a conference with him, and thus threw the impartial potency of his own personality, both private and official, into the scale for peace.

It was a characteristic thing for the President to do. It was unexpected to the world, and it was probably unique in the annals of negotiation; but it was typical of Mr. Roosevelt, and illustrative of his singular influence over his contemporaries, that he was able to do so startling and unprecedented a thing without danger of offence and without even the suspicion of impropriety. No act in the whole drama of peacemaking has been more critically delicate, but, thanks to the abounding humanity and the transparent good faith of the President, none has been more faultlessly performed, Whatever its result, it will be something more than Bismarck's "pleasant souvenir" of the Bulgarian throne. It will be something to remem-

ber with pride and gratitude. There is no topic of the day concerning which ere is nothing which it desires more sincerely turning the scale toward peace. We have said private and official personality. In addition he had, consciously to both himself and his distinguished guest, the backing and support of other great nations. Acting upon his own initiative and responsibility, he was the moral mandatory of the civilized world. In such circumstances we are encouraged to renew the hope, which we have cherished from the beginning. that the Portsmouth conference will result in peace. Only those officially concerned know what occurred at the meeting at Oyster Bay, but all observers are agreed that while he went thither with an air of depression and gloom Baron Rosen went away with the animation of bouyancy and hope. It would be profoundly gratifying to see the Portsmouth conference, as a result of his mission, undergo a similar transformation, culminating in a satisfactory treaty of peace.

TESTING SUBMARINES.

Mr. Roosevelt did much to heighten the efficlency of the American navy before his elevation to the Presidency, and he has promoted it still more in the last four years. It is natural, therefore, that he should feel a lively curiosity regarding the newest type of craft which is designed for military service-the submarine torpedo boat. To his fertile mind an exhibition of its powers, such as is to be given at his request at Oyster Bay this week, may possibly suggest important improvements either in construction or policy. In any case, the inspection should serve to stimulate the ardor and pride of those who are immediately responsible for the appearance and conduct of boats like the Plunger.

The submarine has probably come to stay a while. The public does not yet know whether or not it has performed any useful work in the East in the last year and a half; but even if it has not, there are reasons for its existence. Until more is known about it the submarine can not safely be discarded. It is apparently qualified to do some things which no other torpedo boat can. It can approach nearer to an enemy before delivering an attack than the destroyer is able to do. The submarine does not threaten to displace the latter from the world's navies, but it promises to prove a helpful supplement to other classes of vessels whose function is virtually the same.

Both the distance which a torpedo will travel after being launched and the faithfulness with which it will adhere to its course have been increased materially of late. The great desideratum, then, is accuracy of aim when starting. This depends on the movements of the boat from which it is discharged. Of course, if the craft is one which is meant to stay on the surface, the observations of the enemy's position can be made easily and certainly. The officer pleted sooner and would cost less, in command of a submarine, on the other hand, works under great disadvantages. He must rely on a device which is placed at the top of a tube rising vertically from the hull, and which | tan Bridge, chains made of nickel steel eyemay be detected when it is permitted to emerge from the element in which the boat itself is concealed. The haste with which observations must sometimes be made can hardly fail to impair their value. Certain conditions of the weather, moreover, are likely to nerfere with the utility of the apparatus. An accumulation

this can be acquired only by experiments in all

kinds of weather. It is also desirable to familiarize the officers of battleships and cruisers, which may become targets for foreign submarines some day, with the indications that such craft are in their neighborhood. If a submarine is moving while the tip of the periscope reaches above the surface, there should be a wedge shaped ripple like the is practically stationary it cannot so easily be observed. Might it not prove a good plan to hold special exercises in which defensive as well as offensive strategy would be practised, so as to develop proficiency in both?

THE RIGHT OF QUIET.

There is, no doubt, a humorous suggestion in the issuance of a prohibition against the low-"the vicinity, which will have a complete and ing of cattle, the barking of dogs, the crowing of cocks and other noises at night in a city. There are, however, parts of some cities in which such sounds, even the most bucolic of them, are to be heard, while in most parts of rious loss, they probably would have brought all cities there are many unnecessary and annoying sounds. There is certainly no suggestion of humor in the noises themselves to people whose sleep is disturbed by them or to invalids whose illness they aggravate, and such victims are in this city nightly numbered by thousands. It is true that "the lowing herd" and "the cock's shrill clarion" are little known in metropolitan boroughs, though we recall that only a short time ago an appeal was made to the Engineer has found it possible to provide for Health Department against the early morning crowing of a particularly brazen-throatel rooster in the heart of Brooklyn. But the bay- bids several times, they will buy at the market. ings and barkings and yelpings and howlings of dogs at all hours of the night are painfully common. We do not know that there is anything much more annoying and sleep destroying than the noise of a dog. Caterwaulings are bad, but they have a certain animated variety of tone and timbre, and they are subject to protracted intermissions, either voluntary or under the constraint of well directed bootjacks. The clamor of a dog in a back yard, however, is absolutely motononous and practically incessant, Not even a katydid or a bullfrog can keep up a more "damnable iteration" hour after hour, nor is there any known creature so impregnable to appeals, whether of sussion or menace.

There are many other unnecessary noises to which many parts of the city are subject at hours when the vast majority of people want to sleep and therefore desire a reasonable quiet. We say unnecessary sounds. Some sounds are unavoidable. We do not mean that all pedestrians should wear list slippers after nightfall and all horses go with muffled hoofs. But in the hours commonly devoted to sleep the community has a natural right to quiet, and everything that wantonly or needlessly infringes upon that right may well be adjudged a nuisance.

OBSERVATIONS OF A STATESMAN.

have gained in poring over the books of his problems of government with the Hon. Charles F. Murphy. It is no reproach to Mr. Sullivan loan. to say that he does not possess that marvellous clairvoyance of Hamilton, which led Talleyrand to characterize him as having "divined Europe. Few men do. Mr. Sullivan needed to see Europe, but, having seen it, he rises handsomely to the situation with remarks which reveal keenness of observation and depth of wisdom.

Mr. Sullivan is really interesting as a teller of neither Mr. Payne, Mr. Grosvenor, nor any other in the light of European experience. sure large hospitality at low rates to all his ure of Mr. Sullivan's talk is his declaration: "I

'am the poor man's friend from start to finish. "I have made a study of the condition of the 'poor people here, and take it from me that in comparison with what I saw abroad, the poor 'man's home is in America." Now that is significant, and Mr. Bryan and the other Democratic leaders who are always trying to arouse the distrust of the poor people toward their government and telling them that they are downtrodden will do well to take note. Mr. Sullivanknows the poor people; he has seen Europe, and he tells them this has not ceased to be the land of freedom and opportunity,

When agitators henceforth go to the East Side to persuade the people that they are being oppressed, and demagogues write into Democratic platforms new denunciations of Republican 'Emperors" and new appeals to an "enslaved 'nation in which the rich are growing richer "and the poor are growing poorer." the East Side can recall Mr. Sullivan's assurance that "the Old World is all right for the rich, but the poor man's country is right here," and take a hint from his suggestion that "any fellow that knocks this country should be clapped into jail." When the captious feel inclined to curse the subway air, let them remember Mr. Sullivan's description of the "tuppenny tube," and when they grumble at the "extortion" of five-cent fares, let them think of their good fortune compared to what Mr. Sullivan found to be the lot of the poor man who travels abroad.

THE MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

The final award of a contract for the steel work on the Manhattan Bridge has been prevented for at least three weeks by an injunction, but it is doubtful if the postponement will continue far into the month of September. Still, the question whether it does or not is not disturbing the public bosom to any perceptible extent. There has already been so much delayneedless delay, too-that few persons except bidders for the work seem to care a cent whether the project is ever consummated. In Bridge has long been for the traffic it carries, there has been a singular indisposition to use the Williamsburg Bridge. And, if two structures below Blackwell's Island are too many, why should there be a demand for a third? Besides, as The Tribune has repeatedly pointed out, tunnels under the East River are preferable to bridges over it, because they could be com-

Fully two years ago Commissioner Lindenthal created a sensation by proposing to substitute for wire cables, in the design of the Manhatbars. Inasmuch as there have been chain bridges before, it was folly to attack the principle involved. Moreover, Mr. Lindenthal declared that the eye-bars would cost less than wire. This statement was hotly denied by the wire manufacturers and their representatives, and all sorts of criticism was heaped upon the of particles of spray on the lenses might ob- project. So much time was thus lost that anscure the view sufficiently to preclude a satis- other administration came into power. Com-

canal a ton of freight without loading the same on a truck and carting it a distance varying from a few blocks to several miles, conditions which every freighter knows are prohibitory. outcome of the competition apparently vindimetal work for the eye-bar bridge, including anchorages, could be had for \$6,532,000. The Pennsylvania Steel Company offers to supply material and labor for \$7,284,000, exclusive" of the anchorages, which are going to cost \$2,400,000 more. It is only fair to assume that a part of the \$3,500,000 thus added to the expense is made necessary by other modifications one made by a muskrat swimming. If the boat of the plans, but the rejection of the eye-bar system is probably responsible for most of the increase.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Greater activity and further strength carried the average of the sixty leading railway shares about \$1 above the point attained in September, 1902, which was the high water mark prior to last week. This phenomenal advance is the more incomprehensible because it is not possible to discern any large inquiry on the part of the general public. Since prices began to eclipse all records there has been a little commission house buying and support became more widely distributed, but the largest gains were made by the higher priced stocks, and purchases by pools and prominent operators were undoubtedly responsible for the bulk of the advance. As usual, after a long continued advance, there is more inquiry by outsiders, and many brokers report that small traders and investors have put in orders slightly below the market, indicating an intention to take advantage of any reaction. According to precedent, these prospective buyers will become impatient if the desired opportunity does not shortly appear, and, after advancing This will be the psychological moment for manipulators to unload their holdings and to reap the harvest that has been so tardy in maturing. Yet there are many arguments for strength in the security market, of which easy money, large crops, increasing railway earnings and general prosperity throughout the nation appeal to the most casual observer. In fact, the only sound argument that can be advanced against higher prices is the fact that they are already above all previous records.

Rates for money are maintained at a remarkably low position, in view of the many influences operating to harden quotations. Surplus reserves of the associated banks are small for the season, and the non-member institutions report a slight deficit, although the majority are state banks that are not compelled to maintain a cash reserve above 15 per cent of deposits. An active and advancing market for securities calls for liberal accommodations, and interior banks have begun to draw on local correspondents unusually early this season. In addition to the indirect transfers of internal revenue collections which have been in progress for some weeks, direct shipments have been made both West and South, a single transfer of \$500,000 going to Chicago. Meanwhile, there is the constant menace of gold exports, which The Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan, who is just | cannot be averted if foreign loans in this market now being enthusiastically welcomed to the are withdrawn suddenly. The official statement Bowery by his admiring constituents, is a strik- of foreign commerce for July on both merchaning illustration of the truth of what ought to dise and specie account shows a balance in favor have been the old saw: How much a statesman of this country of only \$21,622,267, which would who's been sent to roam excels a statesman leave little for settlement of loan obligations who's been kept at home. Mr. Sullivan comes after deducting tourists' expenses, freights, inback loaded with wisdom which he could never surance, etc., and in the mean time supplies of commercial bills in the foreign exchange market well stocked library, or in debating the great have been utilized to a large extent in making remittances on subscriptions to the Japanese

Commercial news of the last week was decidedly encouraging. There was a renewed disposition to provide for the future on a liberal scale, particularly in all lines of wearing apparel and structural work. Country buyers have come to all the primary staple markets with the evident intention of placing sufficiently large orders to neutralize the deficit in forward travellers' tales. More pretentious statesmen buying that was noticed earlier in the year. have travelled further and seen less. And as Manufacturers are encouraged by the slight refor breeziness in relating his experiences, he sistance that is shown to the generally higher leaves them all hull down. We warrant that level of prices, and, while there are occasional complaints of cancellations, little anxiety is felt, of the Congressmen now studying the Philip- owing to the fact that in some cases more conpines will discourse half so entertainingly on tracts had been booked than it was possible the world is more curious than it is concerning | Eastern problems when he comes back, as Mr. | to fill, notably in worsteds. Reports of building the nature of that memorable interview; and Sullivan discusses the issues dear to the permits indicate the same disposition to provide eds, and much of the work than that the interview shall prove effective in What Mr. Sullivan says of virtue in New-York originally planned for this fall will have to be and Paris should endear him to the police, and postponed until spring, owing to the difficulty the President exercised the influence of his own his tribute to the superiority of our lodging experienced in securing structural steel. The houses to the European "models" ought to in- vellow fever epidemic is still a drawback in the vicinity of New-Orleans, although bank exfriends from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania the changes at that city continue to make favorable next time they come over to cheer for him at comparisons with the corresponding period last the polls. But by far the most important feat- year. A much better situation is noted in regard to labor controversies

Bright crop prospects had a depressing influence on the grain markets, and prices of wheat and corn fell to a very low position when compared with sensational quotations earlier in the season, one well known authority predicting an exportable wheat surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. Subsequently there was a considerable recovery that was started by unfavorable accounts regarding foreign crop conditions and increased activity among exporters. Less activity is noted in the corn market, and crop news is generally favorable, although an early frost would do much damage. Spot cotton declined to 1012 cents for middling uplands in the local market, while options were depressed by aggressive speculation for the short account, after which there was some recovery in response to unfavorable dispatches from Texas and indications that strong interests were making a concerted effort to force liquidation by the numerous small traders who had sold cotton that they did not

In the manufacturing world the chief developments have been favorable to the producer, but in many cases most unsatisfactory to the consumer. Buyers in the primary markets for cotton goods were tempted to await better prices in view of the cheaper raw material, but the manufactured product tended upward, in spite of the fact that it was made of raw cotton purchased below current prices. It is becoming more and more evident that the supply of cotton goods is inadequate and that buyers will find it increasingly difficult to secure deliveries. Woollen and worsted mills are assured of activity, having been compelled to withdraw new lines almost as soon as they were opened, and raw wool is firmly held at the highest point of the season, although trading is quiet. Manufacturers of boots and shoes have made the promised advance in quotations, but the change is more radical than is customary in that industry. The advance of 1715 cents on some lines might be expected to discourage purchasers, but, on the contrary, it is the sellers who hesitate to the first place, inadequate as the old Brooklyn accept contracts for distant delivery. Improvement in the iron and steel industry is very gradual.

The Grand Army of the Republic is growing old, but age has not affected its gallantry. Women's work has always been appreciated by the organization, and the Woman's Relief Corps has received at the hands of the veterans many courtesies. But it has remained for the present commander in chief to make comrades of the women by appointing three distinguished members of the Relief Corps as aids on his staff. The act was a graceful tribute to a worthy and important auxiliary body, and it is safe to predict that General John R. King will have no helpers at the national encampment at Denver who will be more trustworthy or more willing to perform the duties assigned to them than his new aids, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Turner and Mrs.

tory or warehouse or establishment of any sort factory aim. Regarding no feature of the ser- missioner Best has entirely reorganized the the last Atlantic cable, prophetic? Does mis-Is that accident to the Colonia, after laying

fortune threaten the industry which the steamship was constructed to facilitate? Ask Marconi.

This is the time of year when the overturning of rowboats, caused by a careless exchange of seats by the occupants, reaches its maximum Learning how to act in a boat is vastly more important than knowing how to row. The time may come when it will be necessary to prohibit boating unless those who indulge in the sport can show certificates proving that they understand what they are about

A train on the Pennsylvania road between Trenton and Philadelphia, flying at the rate of a mile a minute over the tracks and past danger signals, was fortunately saved from collision by the fireman, who climbed into the cab and found the engineer dead at his post. This is another reminder that there ought always to be two men in the cab. Why the public tamely allows the railroads thus to imperil the lives of passengers can only be explained by the American habit of taking matters on trust without the trouble of providing by law precautions for

By far the most vexatious feature of the situation in New-Orleans now is the concealment practised by the friends of some of the victims. The suppression of the plague there before cold weather is impossible unless every suspicious case is reported and put under observation.

PERSONAL.

The German Empress usually spends her summers at Kadinen on the northeast coast of Prus-Kadinen is such a small village that its railway station is simply a waiting room; tickets have to be bought on the train. The royal residence is a peror, who prefers to spend his summers on his yacht, never remains more than a few hours. From the park adjoining the house one gets one views of the Danzieger Bay. One of the Kaiser's Potsdam gardeners takes care of the flower garden, the Empress's favorite flowers being roses, mignonettes and heliotropes. plain two story cottage, so small that the Em-

A. S. Barnes, of Elkins, W. Va., is in point of service the oldlest railway postal clerk in the employ of this country. He has been in the department since Lincoln was President.

Nicholas Walsh, a Cincinnati business man, has given \$100,000 to complete St. Mary's Hospital at Covington, Ky.

The Canadian Secretary of State has invited Baron Komura to visit Canada before returning to Japan, and the baron has repiled he will do so if

Dr. Douglas Hyde, of French Park, Ireland, is coming to this country this fall on a lecturing tour.

Dr. Hyde is president of the Gaelic League, which is active in preserving the old Irish tongue.

Sir Clements R. Markham, who has just retired from the presidency of the British Royal Geographical Society, began life as a midshipman in the old days of sailing ships, and his love of travel dates from that period. One of his earliest expeditions was to the Arctic regions, where he served under Commodore Austen in his search for Sir

Louis A. Pradt, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who sailed from Philadelphia last Saturday, for a tour of Europe, is to retire from office at the close of this year, to resume private practice in Milwaukee.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Speed mania is getting to have scientific recog-The medical superintendent of the Montrose Asylum mentions motoring as the latest addition to the list of predisposing causes tending toward insanity. He reports two victims of the new "motor mania" at his institution. "He gives no details to enable us," says "The Hospital," to determine what form the craze assumed, or whether the tendency was homicidal, suicidal or of a less personal character. But in any case the new menace to mental stability is disquieting."

Unfounded—"They say," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that she married him under a misapprehension." "Oh, no, she didn't," replied her hostess. "I seen the whole thing myself. It was under a bell made out of some kind of red flowers,"—(Chicago Record-Herald.

A deputation of Australian unemployed called re cently on Mr. Carruthers, the Premier, at Sydney Two of the leaders wanted to speak first. Said one: "I claim the right to speak before you on the "On grounds of what?"

Seniority. Why, I have been connected with the unemployed for fifteen years!"

"She is old as the hills."
"Don't believe it. I kissed her a few minut ago, and found that the paint was still fresh."
(Cleveland Leader.

The wife of a well known naval officer in Washington recently advertised for a cook. Though the establishment presided over by the officer's wife is in accord with their undisputed social position, yet it is by no means pretentious, for the naval man has no means aside from his salary. Consequently, when one applicant for the position of cook announced to the wife that her price would be \$50 month she was told that such wages were out of the question. The cook, not deigning to notice the remark, went on at length to give her superior qualifications, touching especially on her ability to get up smart luncheons and dinners. Again the lady of the house said that she would not pay \$60 for a cook. Seeing that her determination was unalterable, the applicant for the place prepared to take her departure. As she was nearing the door she remarked, patronizingly: "I see! You are trying to live within your income!"

A TONIC FOR THE DUMPS. [The difficulty in the photograph post card business is to find new ideas. The public is tiring of the laughing girls. The demand is for the pensive, the soulful, and the spirituelle.—(London Magazine.) When in my walks abroad, a sombre bard, I sampled Beauties, unimpaired by age, Perpetuating on a postal card
The stohu giggle hallowed by the Stage;

When I observed the lips that gaped apart. The boon expanse of teeth, the dimpled chin, (Proof of the rapture they derived from Art)— Oh, how I grudged them that perennial grin!

"Nightiy." I said, "they play their lyric scene And wag their legs about, and wear a smile And even when they've washed their faces cler It won't come off: they wear it all the while "I couldn't do it. Though I had the wit To hum in tights beneath a picture hat, Or wave my petticoats to thrill the pit. I couldn't keep a steady smile like that.

"I follow Art myself—in humbler ways.

Where elements of laughter ought to lurk.

Yet, being photographed. I fail to raise

More than the ghostly semblance of a smirk!"

Something was wanting. That was why I bought These types of grinning Beauty by the gross, And set them on my mantelplece and thought, "This spectacle will make me less morose."

It didn't. On the contrary, I wore An air of worse depression every day. Till I could bear the dreadful sight no more, Because in that direction madness lay. Thank heaven, that saved my reason in the nick! For Fashion, not before the hour was ripe, Dethroned the simpering sort that made me sick And boomed instead the pensive, soulful type.

Now in my gallery, stocked with fresh supplies (Ethereal creatures, save in point of wings). I see the spirit gaze through dreamy eyes.

Trying to cope with transcendental things; Above unearthly brows a vague unrest.
Sign of immortal yearning, darshy broods,
And lo', a weight is lifted off my chest.
And I am purged of pessimistic moods;

Yes, when I watch them doing all they know To look the part of Intellectual Grace. Then to the winds I let my megrins go. And laugh till I am crimson in the face!

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD OFFICES. From The New-York Times.

From The New-York Times.

In the most irregular manner in the world, and contrary to all the rules of the game, Mr. Roosevelt has taken a hand in the peace proceedings at Portsmouth, and wherever red blood flows through men's veins in the neutral civilized world he will be applauded for his act. It is so lofty that it rises above the petty etiquette of international procedure. It is high-minded, noble and useful to the nations of the world. There is not a sovereign in Europe that would have dured beckon one of the plenipotentlaries away from the board to ply him with peaceful counsels and admonitions. There is none that could have done it without giving serious offence. They will not be offended with Mr. Roosevelt—they will like him better for it, as all the world will. He is only exercising his high privilege, and when he applies the energies of his astonishing mind and personality to the achievement of great and right things by methods all his own he is often effective and controlling. Let us none that his intervention in the praceedings of the peace conference will come as a special providence, averting threatened failure and opening the broad and certain way to a successful result.

IN THE FEVER BELT.

SOUTH AS IT REALLY IS

Jack's Territory.

Graphic Pen Pictures of Yellow

Mobile, Aug. 18 .- "A Northerner can no more understand the Southern feeling against vellow fever than he can comprehend the real Southern idea of the negro," declared a prominent Alabamian this morning to a Tribune correspondent, who had just arrived from New York on his way to New-Orleans.

This statement was a prelude to a comprehensive defence of the quarantines-shotgun and otherwise-established by Alabama. Mississippi and outlying parishes of Louisiana against New-Orleans, a quarantine so exacting that at one point a shipment of carbolic acid from the fever stricken city was returned with thanks.

"We've had our doses of Yellow Jack." continued the Southerner. "We've seen half the population of many a prosperous place stricken down. Our cemeteries are full of gravestones made necessary by this yellow death-all this before the doctors worked out the mosquito theory. We know that under present methods of treatment the disease is not as deadly as it was, but we are taking no chances. Afraid of it? Certainly we are afraid of it, and not ashamed of being afraid, either."

Two cities of the South join in laughing at the fright and quarantine-New-Orleans, where the epidemic started, and Atlanta, which insists on keeping its gates open to all who care to come. New-Orleans would be in a bad way if it were

not for the liberal spirit of Atlanta. It would be impossible to get to any points in the North without putting in from six to ten days in a hot detention camp in Mississippi or Alabama, if it was not possible to run tightly closed cars through these States into Georgia.

Running the shotgun gantlet in the through cars is bad enough in the semi-tropical weather which prevails, but the detention camps, according to all accounts, are infinitely worse.

In travelling South the first indications one has that yellow fever is raging on the Gulf is at Mount Arie, a summer resort in Georgia, two hours' run north of Atlanta. Here some two hundred and fifty well known citizens of New-Orleans are waiting for frost or the government surgeons to free their home city of fever.

In and around Atlanta one finds between four thousand and five thousand refugees. The big hotels are filled to the roofs, and many have found boarding places in private families.

NO CASES AT ATLANTA

Atlanta has never suffered a yellow fever epidemic. The health authorities of the city say that it would be impossible for the disease to spread there, and that any cases which might come from New-Orleans-the trip takes but fourteen hours-could be handled without danger to the rest of the population.

There have been several rumors that fever cases existed there. One persistent one of a week ago placed the number of cases at twelve and for a time even one of the doctors credited it. It proved to be false, and the Tribune correspondent, in visiting Atlanta yesterday, was assured that there was not a case in the city.

"We do not fear yellow fever in Atlanta," said Mayor James G. Woodward, "and we have no idea of quarantining New-Orleans or any other city. If infected persons come here and the fever develops, we are prepared to give them the best possible treatment in a hospital that is eady for use. There is not the slightest chance that the disease will spread."

Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Serrice, confirmed Mayor Woodward's statement that there was no fever in Atlanta. He was sent to that city from Havana to issue health certificates, which are necessary to all who wish to travel in the South. He is the busiest man in

the State. After asking many questions and examining witnesses or documentary evidence, Dr. Wertenbaker issues a certificate that "the bearer has produced satisfac

been in any territory infected by yellow fever within the last ten days." As a means of identification, the applicant presses his thumb on an inking pad and then makes an impression on the certificate. Woe is

the portion of the man who uses his neighbor's certificate and cannot show the proper thumb mark. Two well known Georgians, one the brother. the other the law partner, of members of the

State legislature, started to Savannah the other day on passes which the politicians had secured from the railway company. They neglected to take out thumb mark certificates, and a Savannah health officer put them off at Burroughs, Ga., a station a few miles away from Savannah. This made the Mayor of Burroughs angry and rightened his constituents

"Are we going to be the dumping place for yellow fever suspects" they asked. The answer was a shotgun quarantine against the world, Savannah included, and to-day Buroughs is a town which all who like may leave, but none may enter.

ALL MUST GET CERTIFICATES.

Even those who are bound to New-Orleans have to get certificates from Dr. Werlenbaker or be hauled off at the first detention camp. The Tribune correspondent had to get one, in spite of the fact that he was just from New-York and had never been in a yellow fever belt in his The applicant who followed him at the Marine

The applicant who followed him at the Marine Hospital office was a New-Orleans business man. He came to Atlanta in fourteen hours by transact some business, which took him half a day. He wished to return to New-Orleans, its stegomyla and its arsenic tablets. He was forced to stay in Atlanta seven days until he could could be to a configurate. could qualify for a certificate.

All tickets out of Atlanta are marked on the back. "Subject to quarantine regulations," and the train is not half an hour out of the new

Union Station before a big man in a slouch hat, grim and determined looking, enters the car From the lapel of his coat dangles a dirty yeilow ribbon, on which is printed. "Alabama Health Officer." His hand is bandaged from a wound which, he explains, he received in a scrap with a "d— stuck up Georgian who lowed he wouldn't answer no questions," "Where is the Georgian" asked the Tribune

We all is just detaining him down the line a bit, and he sure is nursing something worse than

He asked his questions, about a dezen of them, regarding the passenger's movements for the last ten days. He then reminded you that it was \$500 fine and a year in prison if you lied to him and swore you on an invisible stack of Bibles.

A drummer who came up from New-Oriegns a

A drummer who came up from New-Orleans a week ago tried to beat his way into an Alabama territory in which he had customers. "You been in the fever district in ten days?" drawled the health officer.

"No sir," answered the drummer "Let's see your order book," was the next de-

This would have been a "givenway," but the drummer's wit came to the rescue.
"I sell steam engines," he said, "and don't carry an order book."

"You swear you ain't been in Louisiana in ten days?" demanded the official. "Never been there in my life," answered the The health officer passed on, but before he was out of the car the drummer, who was greatly tickled over his feat of swearing, called

This quarantine is a cinch. I was in Orleans three days ago."

The health officer left the car but returned by

the front platform. With him was another raw-boned Alabamian.
"So you all was in Orleans three days ago?"
The drummer turned pale but managed to "Oh, that was just a jolly. I was joking the

boys."
"You'll find yeller fever a mighty poor thing to joke about," said the officer, and turning to